Attacks on Indian Diplomats in Pakistan

*31. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian diplomates in Pakistan have been attacked during the past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have lodged strong protest with the Pakistan Government on such attacks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government on the safety of diplomats in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) while incidents of harassment of our diplomats in Pakistan have occured freguently, the major incidents during the past few months were the following:

(i) On 24 May, 1992, Shri Rajesh Mittal, Counsellor in our High Commission in Islamabad was forcibly abducted and tourtured by Pakistani intelligence personnel.

(ii) On June 7, and again on June 16, unidentified individuals blocked the passage of the car driven by Shri D. P. Srivastava, Consul in the Consulate General of India, Karachi. They tried to smash the window screen and pointing a pistol, attempted to force open the door of the car.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In terms of relevant international conventions and practice, the responsibility of ensuring the safety of diplomatic missions and personnel lies with the host Government. We have strongly protested about these and other similar incidents to the Government of Pakistan, and urged them to strictly respect and adhere to their obligations under these laws and conventions.

Survey of employment generation under I.R.D.P. and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

*32. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey has been undertaken to assess the impact of employment generating programmes such as I.R.D.P., Jawahar Rozgar Yojana:

(b) if so, what are the findings of this survey together with the number of mandays generated in the year 1991-92:

(c) whether Government agencies on rural developmet directly employ labourers for rural development works under these schemes or employ labourers through private agencies; and

(d) how far has this scheme helped to solve underemployment problem in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has been carrying out concurrent evaluation of IRDP since 1985-86 to assess its implementation and impact. The last concurrent evaluation in respect of IRDP was carried out during January—December 1989. Concurrent Evaluation of JRY is now in progress in all States/UTs from January 1992.

(b) As per the 3rd Round survey of IRDP conducted during January—December 1989, it was seen that in respect of sample beneficiaries in the selected villages, in 28 per cent of the cases they have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400 per annum. Another important finding from the survey was that the assets generated an additional income (net of cost on maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000 in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001-2000 in 18% cases and between Rs. 501-1000 in 9% cases Primary and terriary sectors were the main thrust areas. About 83% of beneficiaries found the assistance sufficient to acquire the assets. In 71 per cent cases the assets were found to be intact. Evaluation also pointed out that ineligible families were assisted in 16 per cent cases.